

ALBERTA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.

Land and agriculture in Alberta.

Edmonton, Government Printer, 1910.

Rutherford

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

LAND
AND
AGRICULTURE
IN
ALBERTA



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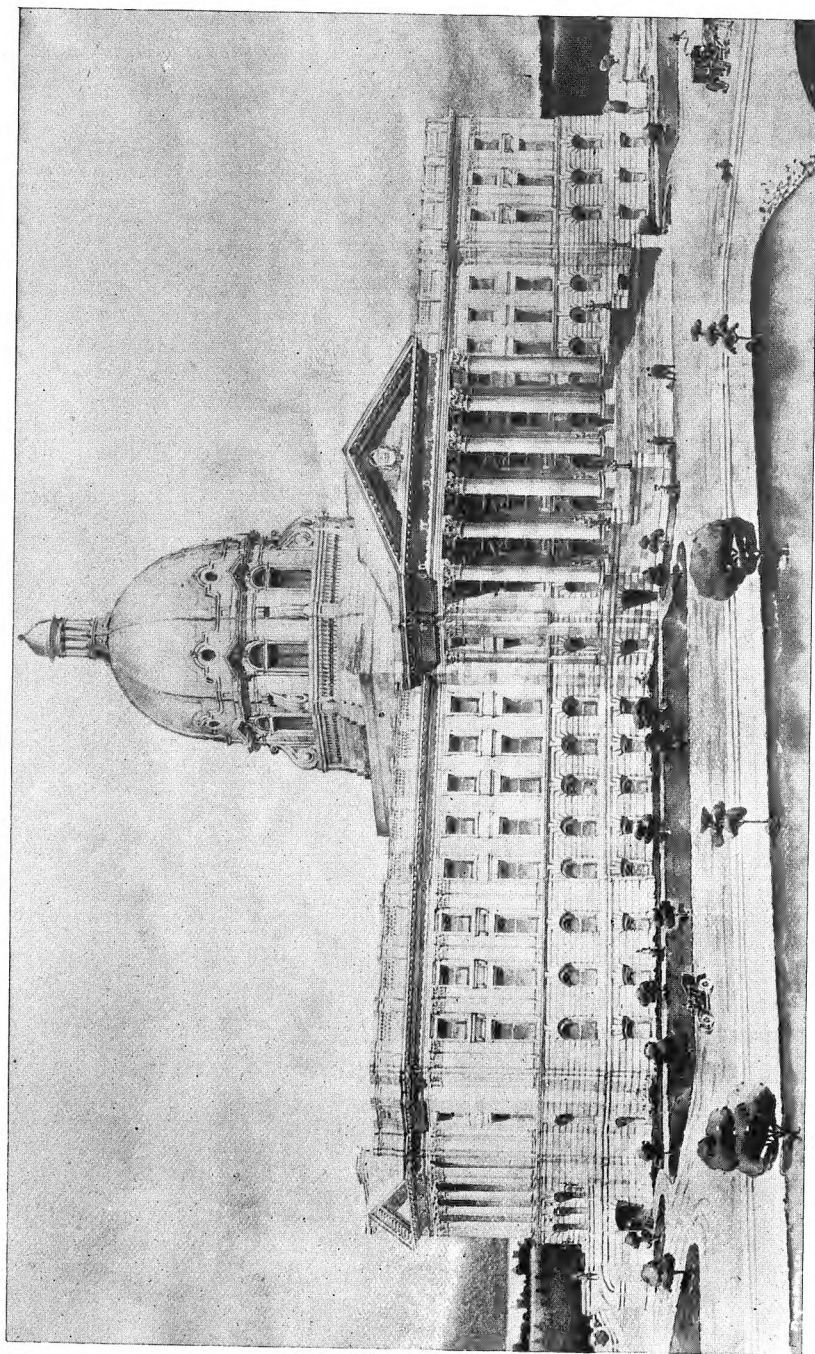
LAND
AND
AGRICULTURE
IN
ALBERTA

AUTHENTIC AND RELIABLE INFORMATION
RESPECTING THE RESOURCES OF
THE NEW PROVINCE
OF ALBERTA



COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

EDMONTON:
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1910



ALBERTA PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON

Canada
(2)

INTRODUCTION

In presenting the claims of Province of Alberta to those looking for a new home, or for a wider sphere in which to exercise their energies, an honest effort has been made to set forth in this pamphlet the true facts about the advantages and resources of the Province; in other words, to tell the story so that the new settler will find conditions as represented when he arrives.

Climate, healthfulness, educational facilities, government, fertility of the soil, natural resources and general opportunities for accumulating wealth are all matters which come under consideration by those looking to new lands. In this pamphlet an effort has been made to briefly set forth the leading facts about these matters. Perfection is not to be found here any more than anywhere else. It is generally believed, however, that the clear bracing air of Alberta, with its many hours of bright sunshine, its exceedingly fertile soil, and golden opportunities, presents as favorable an opening to those contemplating an improvement of their condition as can be found anywhere. The many natural advantages of the Province, if intelligently used go a long way to the formation of happy and prosperous homes. All that is said in this pamphlet is based upon the facts of experience of a quarter of a century. One does not need to misrepresent Alberta to make a good story. The truth is great enough, even great enough to stagger the credulity of the most optimistic stranger.

While Alberta is a land of abundant opportunities, yet success waits here, as elsewhere, on individual effort and initiative. Though many thousands of people are coming to Alberta each year, yet there is room for many thousands more, who and instead of diminishing the opportunities for success, only make them greater.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAP.	PAGE
I.—LOCATION AND AREA.	5
II.—PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE..	8
(a) Rivers..	8
(b) Conclusions as to Climate.....	10
(c) Isotherms curve northward.	11
(d) Influence of Pacific Ocean	12
III.—NATURAL VEGETATION—	
(a) Wild fruits..	14
(b) Two hundred grasses.	14
(c) Soil cultivation...	16
(d) Cost of breaking land	18
(e) Statistics of Rainfall..	18
IV.—CEREAL PRODUCTION—	
(a) Lure of wheat	21
(b) Laws of wheat culture..	23
(c) Mystery of yield ..	23
(d) Beneficence of frost	24
V.—GRAIN INDUSTRY—	
(a) Winter wheat.	26
(b) Spring wheat.....	27
(c) Oats..	29
(d) Barley.	29
(e) Marketing grain.	31
(f) Alfalfa and timothy ..	31
(g) Crop statistics.	33
VI.—LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY—	
(a) Beef from natural grass.	34
(b) Favorable conditions for live stock..	34
(c) Horses	36
(d) Cattle and sheep.	38
(e) Hogs, Bacon and Poultry.	40
(f) Dairying.	42
VII.—WATER AND FUEL SUPPLIES—	
(a) Coal and wood	45
(b) Coal fields of Alberta....	46
(c) Cheap coal for farmers	47
VIII.—SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES—	
(a) Good schools.....	50
(b) Roads bridges and telephones	51
(c) Railways..	54
(d) Competition secured	57
IX.—OFFICIAL INFORMATION—	
(a) Millions of acres left.....	58
(b) Homestead regulations.	58
(c) Pre-emption privileges.	60
(d) Information for settlers	60

LOCATION AND AREA

Alberta is one of the largest provinces in the Canadian Federation. It is one of the two provinces formed in 1905 out of that portion of Canada known as the Northwest Territories occupying the great central plain lying between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Great Lakes on the east. It is a new province with illimitable assets. Since it was founded four and a half years ago it has grown in wealth and population at an enormous rate. But its possibilities are so vast, its natural resources so rich and varied that the province has not yet passed the threshold of its wondrous and inevitable development.

Boundaries.

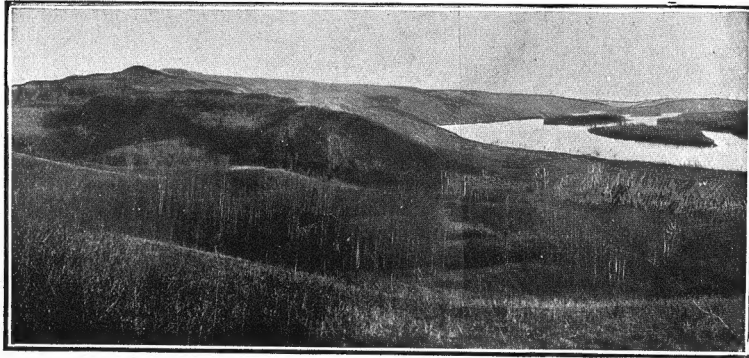
With the Rocky Mountains to the west as a background and the International boundary separating Canada from the United States to the south as a base, the Province of Alberta extends north and east comprising an area greater than that of any country in Europe save Russia, and more than twice the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland. Its northern boundary, the 60th parallel of latitude, passes through the Shetland Islands and north of St. Petersburg; and its southern boundary, the 49th parallel of latitude, passes south of the English channel, through France a few miles north of Paris, through the southern portion of the German Empire and through the middle of Austria-Hungary. Thus the province lies wholly within the north temperate zone, and the climate compares favorably with those European countries just mentioned.

As Large as an Empire.

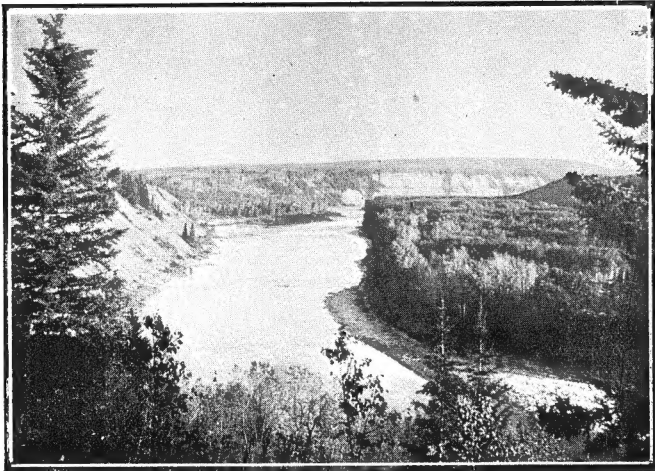
Few people outside of the Province of Alberta have an adequate idea of its vast size. To get such an idea one must conceive of Canada with its 3,745,000 square miles of territory as larger than the continent of Europe or the whole of the United States. Then one must think of the provinces of Canada as lusty young nations greater in size and as rich in natural resources as the great nations of the Old World. Alberta is larger than any state in the United States except Texas. It is within a few hundred square miles as large as the combined areas of California, Oregon and Washington or the combined areas of Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. It is larger than Germany, France or Austria-Hungary and has a larger proportionate area of agricultural land. On the next page is given a comparative statement showing how Alberta leads in this respect:

Alberta.....	253,540	square miles
Great Britain and Ireland.....	121,391	" "
France.....	207,054	" "
Germany.....	208,780	" "
Austria-Hungary.....	241,433	" "
New England States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachussets, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.	165,745	" "

The Province contains 162, 765,200 acres. Of this 1,510,400 acres is the estimated area contained in the rivers and lakes, leaving 160, 755,200 acres of land. Allowing the odd sixty million acres for the rough land of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, other mountains and hills, together with other waste places that will not likely be suitable for cultivation, there still remains the large amount of one hundred million acres available for settlement. Of this amount about 942,000 acres were actually in crop during 1909. Allowing for the land newly broken, in summer fallow and grass, there is not yet one million acres brought under cultivation, or in other words, not more than one per cent. of the land available for cultivation in the Province has been brought under the plow.



VIEW OF THE PEACE RIVER VALLEY



SCENE ON RED DEER RIVER NEAR CANYON

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

Alberta is a vast sloping plateau from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea-level hung by its western edge on the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It slopes gently towards the east and north. Absolutely level plains form no great proportion of the surface of the country. By far the larger proportion is undulating country diversified by forest, stream, hills and open country not unlike Ontario or New York State. Beautiful lakes fringed with forest and thronging with whitefish are scattered over its entire area. Everywhere the open country is covered with luxuriant grass and flowers and formed the chief feeding grounds of the innumerable herds of bison of the past.

While open and treeless country characterizes the southern part of the province great stretches of prairie extend to the northern limits to the Hay River and the Mackenzie River. The prairie of the south passes into woodland to reappear again in higher latitudes. On the Peace River and its tributaries are expansive prairies with extremely rich soil equal in area to many states of the Union or independent kingdoms of Europe. In other localities there is an agreeable alternation of woodland and prairie. This character prevails 600 or 700 miles north of the Saskatchewan River. In fact the day is near at hand when the fertility and extent of the plains along the Saskatchewan and Athabaska rivers will make Canada more famous than the provinces watered by the mighty St. Lawrence. So prophesied all the explorers and scientific men who entered these regions in the past, and the realization of their hopes bids fair to be speedily realized. "One is surprised" writes Archbishop Tache, "to find in the extreme west and north so extensive and beautiful a region. The author of the universe has spread out beside the grand and wild beauties of the Rocky Mountains the captivating pleasure grounds of the plains of the Saskatchewan."

Rivers.

The Province of Alberta is the source of two of the four great river systems of the North American Continent—the Saskatchewan, and the Mackenzie. The Saskatchewan is divided into two great arteries, one of which with its tributaries the Bow, Belly, St. Marys, Old Man and Red Deer waters the south, while the north branch with its tributaries of the Brazeau, Clearwater, Sturgeon, Battle, Blindman and Vermilion waters the great central plains.

The mightiest rivers are in the north. The Peace and the Athabaska are the two greatest arteries of the Mackenzie system which drains a territory of 1,000,000 square miles. The Peace drains 117,000 and the Athabaska 60,000 square miles of territory. The Hay river beyond the watershed of the Peace drains 26,000 square miles.

TRUE TESTS OF CLIMATE



PICKING STRAWBERRIES, FARM OF MR. W. H. FAIRFIELD, LETHBRIDGE



TOMATO VINES AT ROSENTHAL

Climate.

The development of any country depends upon climate, and a description of the climate of Alberta is doubly necessary because it has been unwittingly misrepresented and depreciated in the early literature of Canada, and especially in the English literature of the first half of the nineteenth century. Canada was the home of the rich fur trade, and men associating warm furs with snows and frozen seas regarded this country as a rim of ice on the arctic ocean. As a matter of fact the home of the fur bearing animals, the seal and the arctic fox, is as far away from the wheat fields of Alberta as it is from the capitals of France, Germany or England. All these false notions were dispelled when the Canadian Government sent out its explorers and surveyors to take possession of the land. One may search the official records from end to end and nothing will be found but appreciation of the climate, agricultural resources and future of the "Great Northwest." When it is known that the Indians for ages lived on the plains of the Saskatchewan and the Athabaska in skin tepees and wintered their horses on the native grass without shelter the conclusion is patent that Alberta's climate is a strong attraction to the settler and favorable to agriculture. Since the North West Mounted Police were organized in 1874 and have patrolled every part of the Northwest the public have ample and reliable data of climatic conditions.

Conclusions as to Climate.

Eminent scientists like Prof. Macoun, Prof. Selwyn, Dr. Dawson, Sir Sanford Fleming and others have on behalf of the Canadian Government given the climate of western Canada a thorough and scientific study. Their conclusions have been substantiated by the thousands of settlers who have come to the country. No one ever left Alberta because of the climate. The conclusions referred to are as follows:

(a) There is one common flora extending from Pembina where the Red river cuts the International Boundary northward and westward to Lake Athabaska and the northwest corner of the Province of Alberta; and as that flora requires a high summer temperature for its existence the thermometer indicates an even distribution of heat throughout the entire district during the summer months.

(b) Exceptional and special conditions exist to produce this high and even distribution of heat ranging over so great an area. (Alberta is wholly within this area.)

(c) Winter temperatures have no relation to cereal crops which depend entirely on summer conditions.

(d) The rainfall during the year is distributed so as best to promote vegetation in the growing season. Rains usually come when they are wanted and cease when vegetation no longer requires them, and when their continuance would be detrimental to the harvesting of the crops. The period of greatest rainfall embraces May, June, July and part of

August. The latter half of August and September are dry and ideal harvest weather prevails.

(e) The long hours of sunshine in the summer months promotes steady and rapid growth and really secures a longer period of actual tissue building in the growing plants than found in lower latitudes. From the first of June to the first of August there is but about two hours of darkness.

Unique Causes of Climate.

The peculiarities of the climate of Alberta are due to the physical features of the North American continent. Climate is not wholly due, as most people suppose to latitude. Altitude, mountains and wind currents from land and sea are important and determining factors. Prof. Macoun, of the Canadian Geological Survey, has pointed out that the high arid and plains of the Great American Desert, comprising at least 500,000 square miles and elevated 6,000 feet above the sea have a beneficently modifying influence on the climate of the whole prairie region northward even as far as the Arctic Circle. In support of this statement the reader is invited to study the following table taken from the government's meteorological reports showing the remarkable uniformity of the mean summer temperatures throughout the Canadian Northwest from Winnipeg on the south-eastern corner of the region to Fort Simpson, nearly 1,500 miles to the north-west and 70 miles beyond the northern boundary of Alberta.

PLACE	MEAN OF		
	LAT.	LONG.	SUM MONTHS
Winnipeg	49°	97°	62°F.
Macleod.....	49°	113	60
Norway House. . .	54	98	60
Fort Simpson . .	62	121	62

In the same parallels of latitude in Europe the temperatures are recorded as follows:

PLACE	MEAN OF	
	LAT.	SUMMER MOS.
Penzance, S.W., England.... .	50°	60°
Cracow, Poland...	50	64
Koenigsburg, Prussia...	54	60
St. Petersburg, Russia	60	60

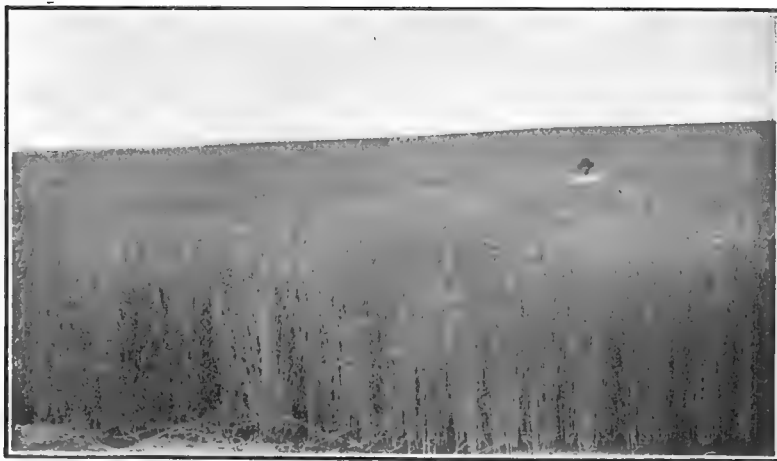
Isotherms Curve Northward.

In additional proof of the favorable peculiarities of the climate of Alberta it should be noted that the lines of equal temperature curve upwards from the southeast corner of the prairie region and passing north of the province thus extending the area for cereals northward and westward to the subarctics. The line of greatest heat passes near Fort Vermilion, five hundred miles north of Edmonton, the capital

of Alberta. At this point Prof. Macoun found barley cut on August 6th, 1875, and wheat almost ripe.

Influence of Pacific Ocean.

Turning to the west coast we find that the climate of Alberta is affected by the ocean currents from the Gulf of California. Warm winds sweep up the west side of the Rocky Mountains. On reaching the low point of the chain between latitude 41 and 45 they cross the mountains and strike Alberta at longitude 115. These currents, known as "chinooks, are full of the fragrance of the far-off sea, bearing beneficent moisture on their wings and pregnant with potential harvests." Thus we see that Alberta lies in the zone of greatest influence from the eastern and western thermal currents and has thereby conferred upon it the "blessings of a climate, not only exceptional as regards character, but productive of results to the agriculturalist, which are unsurpassed in any other parts of the world." The north-west portion of the province is again exposed to the tempering influence of the warm Pacific winds. The ridge of the Rocky Mountains falls as it approaches the north and permits the western sea breezes to spread over the Peace River valley reproducing practically the same conditions as obtain along the international boundary.



A SEA OF WINTER WHEAT

The man is 5 feet 10 inches high. Yield, 50 bushels per acre.



TYPICAL LANDSCAPE SCENE

NATURAL VEGETATION

Abundant vegetation is an undeniable evidence of fertility of soil, equability of temperature and sufficient moisture. In this respect Alberta compares with any country lying in the North Temperate zone in the world. There is not a single species of plant life that indicates arctic or boreal tendency.

Wild Fruits.

Wild plums, choke cherries and June berries are very abundant, tasty and nutritious, and on the Peace River formed the sole food of the aborigines during the summer months. Strawberries are abundant in the northern slopes and woodlands, ripening as early as June 20th. Black currants, red currants and gooseberries grow in profusion and are of splendid sample. Raspberries spring up everywhere where the forest and shrubbery is destroyed by fire—a sure indication of good wheat land. Such are a few of the wild fruits of the province which have served to sustain for centuries the greatest variety of animal-life known in any province of the Dominion of Canada.

Grasses and Pasturage.

No natural feature of Alberta strikes the stranger with more agreeable surprise than the wonderful variety and luxuriance of the native grasses. Whether for pasturage or hay they are alike serviceable. There are hundreds of species which in many regions grow so tall and thick that the traveller finds difficulty in making his way. When the survey parties for the Canadian Pacific Railway explored Alberta locating the line of the first transcontinental railway they all, without exception reported on the excellent feeding qualities of the wild grasses of the plains and woodlands. Their horses kept fat and sleek throughout the season. Twenty-five years ago it was thought that the Union Pacific railroad traversed the finest grass country in the world, but the settling of Alberta has carried the prize to the regions traversed by the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways.

Stubble vs. Meadow

Prof. Macoun, of the Canadian Geological Survey, and one of the most famous and practical botanists in North America, after examining the pastures of the Western States and those of the plains of Alberta, states that the former bear no more comparison to the latter than a stubble field does to a meadow.

Two Hundred Grasses

Roughly classified the wild fodder vegetation falls into three divisions, namely: The true grasses, the sedges and rushes and the legumes (peas and vetches). Ninety-six different varieties of grasses have been identified, of which forty-six varieties make excellent hay. Of the sedges and rushes there are at least ninety-four varieties, many of which make good hay and all make splendid pasture during the early spring and summer. The grasses naturally fall into groups as regards their habitats. The true grasses are found on the uplands

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS DO WELL



TOMATO GARDEN NEAR EDMONTON



100 LBS. OF CABBAGE
15

mixed with wild pea vine and vetches. The great heat of August and September rapidly cures these plants on the ground or upon the trees to which the peas and vetches cling and converts them into nutrient winter pasture or hay. The sedges grow on the lower lands and in the marshes and are diligently sought for by stock when the upland grasses harden. If the marsh should be saline the horses show particular fondness for them, and gain flesh at once.

Abundance of Native Hay.

Even in the oldest settled portions of the province little hay is cultivated, the farmers relying almost entirely upon the wild varieties. A trip through the country in the autumn will show thousands of hay stacks which have been cut any time from the middle of July to the end of September. There is no rain to rot the hay in the field. Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College with western rye grass, a native of Alberta, covering five years proved it was the highest yielding variety tested there.

Blue Grass.

A splendid variety of blue grass highly prized by ranchers is found in many districts. In addition the famous Kentucky blue grass has been introduced and grows wild in luxuriant stretches. It has improved by the change of habitat and grows thicker and has a denser foliage than farther south in its native home.

Pasturage

The variety and succession of the different species secure an uninterrupted period of green pasturage from the early spring to the late autumn not found in any other part of the American continent. The indubitable proof of these statements is attested by the fact observed by the early travellers, explorers, missionaries and settlers that as the winter approached the buffaloes in hundreds of thousands moved from the south and east to the plains of Northwestern Alberta.

Soil Cultivation.

The uniform fertility of the soil cannot be exaggerated. Composts and fertilizers are superfluities the Alberta farmer never dreams of. It is virgin soil in a double sense. It is unexhausted by cropping and undisturbed by stratigraphical displacement or erosion. Marly clay covers almost the whole area varying in depth from a few feet at the Rocky Mountains to several hundred feet farther east. This is overlaid by a deep, black vegetable mold from a few inches to four and even five feet in thickness practically free of stones, and an excellent absorbent and storehouse of moisture.

Numerous analyses of the black surface soil have been made and all show it to be exceedingly rich in nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime. These are the essential plant foods upon which successful growth depends. The soil is particularly rich in nitrogen and as this element is responsible in a large measure for the luxuriant dark green

BREAKING FOR FIRST CROP



BREAKING WITH STEAM PLOW AT DAYSLAND



BREAKING THE PRAIRIE

growth of vegetable matter, the grain gives evident confirmation of the correctness of these analyses. The marly subsoil in most countries would be considered soil of the best quality. Hence the fertility of the ground may be considered as practically inexhaustible. The black mold is exceedingly fine and friable, and most suitable for agriculture or horticulture.

The Cost of Breaking the Land.

The initial cost of preparing land for crops is an item worthy of consideration by every intending settler. The open prairie land can be quickly broken and prepared for seeding at a minimum of expense because there are practically no stones or anything else to delay the work of plowing. Steam plowing outfits work to perfection in this soil. The cost of breaking varies according to conditions at from \$3 to \$5 per acre. In the park country the cost of breaking and clearing the land of trees and brush, is somewhat higher than on the open prairie, but it has this distinct advantage over the prairie land that it can be broken in the spring and an excellent crop of oats, wheat or barley obtained the same season. Additional land can be broken after seeding and prepared for another year; or if thought best sown to winter wheat. In the extreme south where it is almost all open prairie the sod is tougher and is best broken shallow say, two and a half to three inches deep, well compressed with a land roller or log drag and then backset in August. This makes a fine preparation for winter wheat, or, if preferred, spring wheat the following year, and means a crop ranging from thirty to fifty bushels per acre.

Rainfall.

The quantity of rain is not less important than the measure of heat for agriculture and the permanent occupation of any country. Prof. Blodgett, of the Smithsonian Institution, who laid the foundation of American climatology and whose researches are classics in this branch of science, pointed out many years ago that there were no dry areas in the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, north of the forty-seventh parallel of latitude. After the Bad Lands and the Coteau of the Missouri are passed the level of the prairies descends and the rainfall increases. Cactus and sage brush give place to the nutritious bunch grass of the Southern Alberta ranch lands, and as we proceed northward to heavier and taller grass, and forest. No increase of temperature is observed, but only an increase in moisture resulting in more equable temperature which accounts for the fact that the bison sought winter pasture and shelter on the grassy stretches and woodland belts of the Peace and Athabaska rivers.

Statistics of Rainfall.

As mentioned in a previous section the rainfall is copious and comes in greatest quantity during the growing season when it is most needed, and ceases just when harvest is due. A study of the following

tables will indicate the truth of these statements. Table I is the record of the average monthly precipitation in Alberta for the year 1908 and is calculated from the returns given from fifty-nine meteorological stations:

Table I. —Average Monthly Precipitation in Inches, 1908.

<i>Seeding Season</i>		<i>Growing Season</i>		<i>Harvesting and Threshing Season</i>	
January	22	May	2.45	September69
February	54	June	5.75	October83
March	1 01	July	3.10	November	32
April	45	August	2.15	December	28

Table II.—Precipitation for the Four Months of Vegetation.

Table II shows the precipitation for the months of May, June, July and August at different points in America to show that during the growing season Alberta has greater precipitation when it is needed for the crops:

PLACE	POSITION		RAINFALL IN INCHES				TOTAL for 4 Months
	Lat	Alt.	May	June	July	Aug.	
Innisfail, Alberta	52 10	3000	3 85	10 39	1 48	3 11	18 83
Toronto, Ontario.	43 39	350	2 98	3 04	3 07	2 81	12 55
Fort Riley, Kansas.	39 03	1300	4 14	3 08	1 08	2 99	11 29
Rochester, New York	43 07	506	3 04	3 25	3 01	2 60	11 90

There are no rains or slushy weather in the winter season. In the southern portion of the province snow falls but does not stay. Horses, cattle and sheep graze out all winter. They scratch the dry snow off the grass and grow fat. In the northern portion the snow falls in depths varying from six to eighteen inches and remains from the beginning of December to the beginning of April. Spring opens at the same time along the immense line of plains from the Mackenzie to Montana.

Bracing Salubrious Air.

The southern portion of the province has long been noted as a health resort. At Banff, west of Calgary, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, springs of hot water have been found which have become well known for their curative qualities. Similar springs have been found on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific where it crosses the mountains west of Edmonton. In all parts the clear, bracing air is very invigorating, and the beautiful autumns, the mild winter, the cool nights of the summer no matter how warm the days, and the long hours of sunshine at all times, have justly won for her the appellation of "Sunny Alberta."

In all cases the clear air and bright sunshine modify the low temperatures ten to fifteen degrees higher in countries where wind and fog prevail, or where the air contains a higher percentage of moisture. It is truly a delightful climate, and no one thinking of coming to Alberta need hesitate one second on that score.

If the climate of Alberta be contrasted with that of Ontario or the Eastern or Middle States, the air will be found to be drier and more rarified on account of the high altitude, the weather will be found much less changeable and it is no wonder Alberta people enjoy the best of health.



AN EXCELLENT CROP OF OATS

CEREAL PRODUCTION

Alberta is the last empire of wheat, and the best on the North American continent. The whole province lies south of the wheat line which instead of following lines of latitude, bends from the Mississippi northward to the valley of the Peace river reproducing during the period of vegetation the summer heats of New Jersey and Ohio. It is without doubt the greatest and finest wheat belt in the world and its development is destined to have an important bearing on the economic, political history of the British Empire. Alberta is par excellence the wheat belt of the continent. The states of the Union that formerly produced wheat are now the corn states. Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Southern Minnesota will always continue to be the corn belt of the continent, while the provinces of the Canadian west will as surly remain the great wheat producers both for the United States and Great Britain. Settlers should keep this point in view for wheat farming is on the eve of a tremendous and profitable development in western Canada. This fact was alluded to with the greatest expectations and hopes by the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at the quadrennial meeting in Winnipeg, August, 1909.

The wheat areas beyond Canada are becoming exhausted or encroached upon by other agricultural pursuits. Consumption of wheat is increasing at a greater rate than production and an era of high prices is in sight. This scarcity is Canada's opportunity and she is quickly taking a leading place among the wheat-producing nations of the world.

The Lure of Wheat.

The increase in wheat production in Alberta during the last few years is but an index of the great development that is about to take place on its fertile plains during the next ten years. Below is given a table showing the rapidity with which our wheat industry is advancing here. The truth is that Alberta wheatfields have been discovered and nothing can turn aside the stream of immigration that has set in, especially from the United States where the wheat belts have been cropped to exhaustion, and wheat cannot be grown without expensive and intensive methods of farming. Those who come now will get cheap and free lands and will be in a position to take advantage of the era of prosperity that is gathering since the financial depression of 1907 and 1908. The land is going quickly as shown by the rapid increase in acreage sown to fall and spring wheat indicated in the following statement:—

Area and yield of wheat crop in Alberta for 1900, 1906 and 1909.			
Fall wheat —	1900	1906	1909
Acres . . .		83,498	104,956
Bushels . . .		2,191,611	3,093,422
Spring wheat —			
Acres	42,582	140,432	230,000
Bushels . .	783,135	3,740,656	5,877,486

STAPLE GRAINS



OATS—80 BUSHELS PER ACRE



SPRING WHEAT NEAR EDMONTON

Laws of Wheat Culture.

There are certain natural laws applicable to wheat culture which are of prime importance when studied in relation to wheat growing in Alberta.

First, scientists recognize that there are definite limits and conditions within which each species of plant attains its greatest perfection of growth. The ideal temperature for wheat is a mean summer temperature of 60°. Now all though the wheat belt of Alberta this temperature is exceeded and extends as far as latitude 65°. The second physical law fixes the greatest yield nearest the northern limit of successful growth. In proof of this in a practical way it may be added that the wheat that took the medal at Philadelphia in 1876 was grown in latitude 59° 750 miles north of the International Boundary Line between Montana and Alberta and No. 1 hard has been grown at Lake Athabaska, lat. 58° 42'.

The wheat which won first place at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 was grown in the Peace River Valley.

Four Grains to the Cluster.

In Ontario and the wheat states of the Union seldom more than two grains to the cluster are found in a head of wheat. Millers and farmers who have visited Alberta wheat fields have been struck with astonishment to find three, four and sometimes five grains to the cluster, which explains the large yields per acre in this province, and taken with the fact that there are no stumps or stones demonstrates that no where will wheat growing give such large returns to the producer. The difference between two grains to the cluster and four grains is the difference between twenty bushels and forty bushels to the acre.

The Mystery of Yield Explained.

These large yields may surprise farmers of the eastern parts of Canada and the United States, but when the suitability of the climate, the peculiar character of the soil and the long hours of sunshine are considered the mystery is explained. Coolness with moisture in spring gives root growth. The porous soil allows the roots to penetrate to an astonishing depth, by the middle of May the rainy season commences and there is abundance of rain and great heat during June and July producing a magnificent stand of straw surcharged with sap which completes the cycle of growth by the middle of August. As soon as the weather begins to cool rain ceases, the air becomes very dry hardening the grain and giving it that flintiness of color and hardness for which Western Canadian wheat is noted. Two causes combine to produce the enormous crops. The frosts of winter pulverize the ground. Summer rains with almost constant sunlight produces quick and vigorous growth. The texture of the loose soil allows the roots to ramify and throw out myriads of fibres. The summer rains fill the openings and the growing plants feed on eighteen inches of soil instead of three or four inches as in the harder shallower soils of the east.

Authority of Experts.

As early as 1880 the millers of Minneapolis discovered that the Minnesota wheat was much improved by being mixed with the hard wheat of the Canadian prairies. The following quotation from the "Pioneer Press" of St. Paul, November 8th, 1880, puts the case with point:

"It seems to be a settled fact that the farther north wheat is grown, up to a certain limit, the better it is. The future great wheat region of the world will, undoubtedly be in the rich and far famed valley of the Saskatchewan (and the Peace) where this grain grows to perfection, not only in quality, but in every other particular. The berry attains an amber color, rounds out with a fullness it does not attain here, and is rich in gluten, the life sustaining principle in flour."

The Beneficence of Winter Frost.

"As long as the west is blessed with winter frosts and summer rains," says Prof. Macoun, "so long will teeming crops be the product of her soil."

Soil Chemically Perfect.

The same authority makes the following statement:

"The chief nutrients are, first nitrogen, then potash and phosphoric acid which predominates; but what is of peculiar importance is the lime contained in the soil, whereby the nitrogen is set free and ready to be absorbed by vegetable organisms. The latter property is defective in many soils and when it is found defective recourse must be had to artificial means by putting lime or marl upon the same."

The Wheat Growers' Paradise

From this analysis there is no doubt that to the farmer who desires to select for his future home a country which has the most productive soil and promises the richest harvests, no country in the world offers greater attractions than the Province of Alberta.



GRAIN AWAITING SHIPMENT. FIVE LARGE ELEVATORS ALSO FULL

GRAIN INDUSTRY

Alberta has christened a new and superior grade of wheat with her own name—"Alberta Red." It is a winter wheat and has so many distinctive and excellent milling qualities that a new name was necessary to describe it.

It can be grown in any part of the province and by this means the farmer is able to divide his work into two seasons—a part of his farm being sown to fall wheat, and the other part to spring wheat the following season. It can be sown at any season of the year and pastured until the fall and will yield a splendid crop the next year. As soon as the crop is cut the stubble may be sown and disced for the succeeding crop without plowing. Cases are frequent where three crops have been cut from one sowing, the second and third being volunteer crops. In 1907 a field of 900 acres near Lethbridge averaged 17 bushels and graded No. 1 northern and it was only a volunteer crop, which cost nothing to put into the ground.

Winter Wheat

Winter wheat has been successfully grown in the province in a small way for eighteen or twenty years, but it was not until comparatively recent years that any extensive area was sown to it. With the introduction of "Alberta Red," a new area for winter wheat came in, and now the land cannot be broken fast enough. The acreage sown to winter wheat has more than doubled each year for a number of years. So far there has been practically no winter killing where the grain was properly put in. Turkey Red wheat from Kansas has been introduced and grows such a superior sample here that it was rechristened "Alberta Red." It is now shipped back to Kansas for seed, and at the fourth annual convention of the Dry Farming Congress at Billings, Montana, 1909, a sample of Alberta Red was awarded first place as being the best sample of wheat on exhibition at the grain show in connection with the Congress. It has been successfully grown as far north as Edmonton, and again in the north-west corner of the Province at Fort Vermilion, fully four hundred miles north-west of Edmonton. The wheat is in great demand on the English market on account of its superior mixing qualities. In the southern portion of the province there has never been a failure where winter wheat was put in properly prepared land. Each year sees winter wheat grown with increasing confidence over an ever-widening area.

Proof Examples

The 1908 crop of winter wheat was an exceedingly heavy and profitable one—whole districts averaging over 30 bushels to the acre, and the average for the province is 29.47 bushels per acre. Many farmers had yields of from 40 to 50 bushels over large areas. Mr. P. A. McAnally, Crossfield, makes affidavit as follows:

I, P. A. McNally, of the Village of Crossfield, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, declare and say as follows:

"That during the year 1908, I, P. A. McNally aforesaid, threshed 596 1-16 bushels of Alberta Red Fall Wheat on nine (9) acres of ground which same wheat graded No. One (1). Average per acre, 66 1-4 bushels.

"P. A. McNALLY."

"Declared before me at the Village of Crossfield, in the Province of Alberta, this 22nd day of September, A.D. 1908."

"JNO. S. DAVIE,

A Justice of the Peace in and for the Province of Alberta."

At Cardston a large yield was obtained by Mr. S. M. Woolf. A Government surveyor was sent to his place to measure the field, which proved to contain 76.12 acres. The following is Mr. Woolf's affidavit:

"Cardston, Alberta, Feb. 10th, 1907.

"This is to certify that I did obtain 4,725 bushels of wheat machine measure, from one field containing 76.12 acres, government measure, in the year 1908. This wheat was of the variety called Alberta Red Winter Wheat, and was sown upon summer fallow on August 15th 1907, at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre."

"Sworn before me this 10th day of February in the year 1909.

"S. M. WOOLF."

"T. H. BARKER, J.P."

Spring Wheat.

What has been said of the suitability of the province for winter wheat is equally true regarding spring wheat. The yields have been uniformly good, and when compared with those obtained in the neighboring States to the south of the international boundary line have been uniformly high. AN AVERAGE OF 22 BUSHELS PER ACRE OVER TEN CONSECUTIVE SEASONS IS NO MEAN AVERAGE FOR THE WHOLE OF THE PROVINCE. When Alberta is compared with the spring wheat states of the Union where irrigation is not employed it will be seen that it is much better adapted to wheat culture.

I.—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Spring wheat yields for 1908 and 1909.

	1908	1909
Minnesota	16 8	12 8
North Dakota	13 7	11.6
South Dakota	14 1	12 8
Nebraska	14 0	13.0
Iowa	14.7	15.5
Kansas	11 5	5.5

II.—ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Alberta **20.2 19.98**



ALBERTA FARMERS THRESH IN THE OPEN

A Distinguished Example

LAST SEASON (1909) MR. NOBLE J. HEATON, SR., OF CARSTAIRS, SECTIONS 34 AND 27, TOWNSHIP 27, RANGE 29, WEST OF THE 4TH MERIDIAN THRESHED 585 BUSHEL OF SPRING WHEAT GROWN ON 12 ACRES; OR OVER 48 BUSHEL PER ACRE.

Oats.

While Alberta has become famous as admirably adapted to growing a high quality of hard winter wheat, it has become equally as well known as a district that grows large crops of a superior quality of oats. A yield of 100 bushels per acre is not uncommon, and from 50 to 60 is regularly obtained. While 34 pounds is the standard weight for a bushel of oats in Canada, the bushel that won the first prize at the Provincial Seed Fair in February, 1909, weighed by the Dominion Grain Inspector for the province, tipped the scale at 50 pounds. The same official stated that Alberta was prepared to advocate a standard grade of oats calling for a weight of 42 pounds to the bushel, and also made the statement under oath that 85 per cent. of the Alberta oats examined by him would weigh over 42 pounds to the bushel. It will thus be seen that oats of a very superior quality can be grown. It is this fact which has led to the establishment in the province of two large oatmeal mills. It is not unusual to see a large field of oats standing five and almost six feet high. The average yield for the province as given in the accompanying tables is machine measure, and instead of being 36.47 bushels, is nearer 45 bushels by weight, which as an average for the whole province speaks for itself. The oats that won the highest award at the last Paris Exposition were grown in Alberta, five miles east of Edmonton. The production of oats has increased from three million bushels in 1900 to twenty-four million bushels in 1909.

Barley.

This cereal has been grown with the greatest success from the earliest times and goes as high as 58 pounds to the bushel, yielding from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre. It ripens under ideal conditions unknown in the United States or in most parts of eastern Canada. The cool, dry harvests permit perfect ripening and ensure plump grain of good color making the best quality of malting or feeding barley. It is an absolutely sure crop, and the area sown is increasing by leaps and bounds. The average for four years, 1877 to 1880, was 40 bushels to the acre. At the present time barley is not extensively grown. The better adaptability of Alberta to the growth of this cereal is remarkably demonstrated by the following comparison:

Canadian North-West, 40 bus.; Minnesota, 25 bus.; Iowa, 22 bus.; Wisconsin, 20 bus.; Illinois, 17 bus.

HOME AND MARKET



A FARMER'S HOME



DELIVERING GRAIN TO ELEVATORS

Marketing Grain.

Intending settlers should not overlook the splendid provision made under the Canadian laws for the protection of the farmer in marketing his products. The grain trade is regulated by the Manitoba Grain Act of 1900 and secures the greatest possible immunity from abuses that may arise in connection with the grain business.

All grain is sold according to grades established by law and determined by government inspectors. The administration of the Grain Act is put into the hands of the Warehouse Commissioner, who is not allowed to have a pecuniary interest in the grain trade. Nearly all the grain is handled through interior elevators. Some of these are owned by the farmers, but the greatest number are owned by grain dealers, and milling companies. All grain dealers must be licensed by the government and bonded securing the farmer by this means against loss by dishonesty or insolvency on the part of the dealers.

The farmer may deliver his wheat at the elevator for cash; or if he prefers to hold it for a time with the prospect of obtaining a better price he may store it in the elevator and secure a storage ticket denominating the quantity and the grade. Then he can sell when the market suits him. If the farmer desires to ship his grain on his own account without dealing through the elevator the law provides for a loading platform at every station in order that farmers may have facilities for loading direct from their wagons into the cars. The law further provides that the farmer has equal rights with the companies and dealers in securing cars for shipment.

Alfalfa and Timothy

Of recent years where the native prairie has been broken and brought under cultivation, the farmers have met with splendid success in growing timothy and alfalfa. There is no more profitable crop. The soil that has been cropped with wheat for a few years is better adapted to clover culture than the newly-broken land which contains so much vegetable mold and from which the proper nutrifying bacteria are absent.

Timothy yields from two to three tons per acre and can be readily sold in any town or city of the province for prices between \$12.00 and \$18.00 per ton. A farmer living five miles from Edmonton told the writer this season that his farm was worth \$75 an acre because he could grow three tons of timothy per acre which he usually sold as high as \$20 per ton. Brome grass and western rye grass are also profitable crops.

The little white clover grows profusely all over the province, and alsike has been successfully cultivated. But among the clovers alfalfa is the most successful and popular crop. It gives at least two crops per season and yields from four to six tons per acre which readily sold at an average price of \$15 per ton. As money-makers timothy and alfalfa are crops that the farmer can assuredly rely upon as much as upon wheat or live stock.

In the southern portion of the province along the irrigation ditch a number of farmers are making a great success of it and steadily increasing the acreage laid down to it. The experimental stations at Lacombe and Lethbridge are distributing supplies of soil from old alfalfa fields for inoculating purposes and there seems to be no reason why it should not be generally grown in all parts of the province. Though these crops are not extensively grown it is a satisfaction for the intending settler to know that when the native heath is broken up and cultivated the soil and climate is favorable to the widest variety and best quality of grasses that will make cheap fodder.



GRAIN STACKS READY FOR THRESHING

**Summary of the Acreage and Yields of the Leading Grains in Alberta
during the last 10 years.**

	Year	Crop area in acres	Total yields in bushels	Average yield per acre	Average yield
Spring Wheat.	1909	289,781	5,877,486	20 20	19 98
	1908	212,677	4,001,503	18 81	
	1907	123,935	2,261,610	18 25	
	1906	115,502	2,664,661	23 07	
	1905	75,353	1,617,505	21 46	
	1904	47,411	786,075	16 58	
	1903	59,951	1,118,180	18 65	
	1902	45,064	850,122	18 86	
	1901	34,890	857,714	24 58	
	1900	30,361	583,806	19 22	
Winter Wheat.	1909	86,627	2,079,639	24 60	22 79
	1908	104,956	3,093,422	29 47	
	1907	83,965	1,932,925	20 66	
	1906	61,625	1,301,359	21 11	
	1905	32,174	689,019	21 41	
	1904	8,296	152,125	18 33	
	1903	3,440	82,418	23 95	
Oats	1909	603,736	23,967,998	39 70	35 43
	1908	431,145	15,922,974	36 93	
	1907	307,093	9,274,914	30 11	
	1906	335,728	13,136,913	39 12	
	1905	242,801	9,514,180	39 18	
	1904	180,698	5,609,496	31 04	
	1903	162,314	5,187,511	31 95	
	1902	118,997	3,776,976	31 74	
	1901	104,533	4,253,284	40 68	
	1900	77,616	2,625,581	33 82	
Barley.	1909	110,249	2,596,909	23 50	25 61
	1908	77,867	1,949,164	25 03	
	1907	54,698	1,082,460	19 78	
	1906	73,588	2,157,957	29 32	
	1905	64,830	1,773,914	27 36	
	1904	61,549	1,608,241	26 12	
	1903	42,219	1,077,274	25 51	
	1902	22,201	473,108	21 31	
	1901	13,483	442,381	32 81	
	1900	9,256	234,971	25 37	
Flax	1909	9,807	99,197	10 10	10 74
	1908	9,262	73,762	7 96	
	1907	6,488	50,002	7 87	
	1906	3,647	38,491	10 65	
	1905	581	8,337	14 34	
	1904	367	5,003	13 63	
	1903	830	7,753	9 34	
	1902	373	4,476	12 00	

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

If the reader will remember what has been said in a preceding chapter on the natural vegetation of Alberta he will readily conclude that the province is ideally adapted to the live stock industry whether it is carried on by the great rancher with herds numbering into thousands or by the farmer and homesteader with a few dozen stockers or dairy cows. Cattle raising on a large scale was once the chief industry of the province. The favored haunt of the buffalo has become the home of the Shorthorn and Hereford steer. Many large ranchers are still in business. Nowhere on the American continent does the rancher meet with greater success.

Prime Beef from our Native Grass Alone

The rich variety of grasses, abundant water and shelter, dry winter climate are all conditions that ensure success. The pasturage produces prime beef equal to the best stall-fed article of Ontario or the Old Country, as is proven by the fact that Alberta grass-fed steers are shipped to Liverpool and Smithfield where they command as high a price as any in that market.

Demand for Beef Cattle Rapidly Growing.

The rush of settlement within the last six years is driving the ranchmen into the valleys of the foothills where they will be unmolested for many years to come. At the present time the cattle industry is in a transition state. The big herds of ranching days are being broken up. The homesteader and mixed farmer are not able to produce enough cattle to supply the rapidly growing home market of the Alberta towns and the neighboring province of British Columbia with its hundreds of mining and lumbering camps. Farmers are attracted more by the lure of wheat farming than by cattle feeding, and the opportunity is waiting for live stockmen to come in and supply the demand for home-grown beef.

Favorable Conditions for Live Stock.

Many conditions favorable to the live stock industry are peculiar to Alberta. First there is abundance of grass for pasturage and hay. The grasses are highly nutritive and excellent beef-producers while the wild clovers, vetches and peas are unexcelled for the production of milk.

Second, the climate is dry in the cold season, and cattle, horses, sheep and pigs can be wintered without the cost of stabling. An open shed, the shelter of a clump of trees or a straw stack is sufficient for the hardest winter. To those living in wet winter climates such favorable conditions are almost incredible, but it is found that the more stock are reared in the open air the stronger and hardier is the type produced.

RAISING HORSES IN ALBERTA



A BUNCH OF HORSES ON THE RANGE



CORRALLED
35

Third, the fodder straws—wheat, oats and barley—have a higher food value here than in any other part of the world. Oat straw or barley straw in Alberta is equal to the corn fodder used in the United States. In fact experienced farmers here prefer to feed these straws to colts and brood mares than the best timothy or even the native grasses. With a small supplementary ration of oats and bran brood mares do better when allowed to run out all winter than when they are stabled.

Fourth, nowhere in the world can the farmer produce the so-called rough grains and roots which he must have for feeding purposes as cheaply and abundantly as in this province. Barley, oats and flax in quality and yield are unexcelled, giving an unlimited supply of the raw materials required for the production of beef and pork, cheese, eggs or butter.

Horses.

For more than twenty years the horses from southern Alberta ranges have been held in high repute throughout the world. When the call was made for remounts for the late Boer War, Alberta supplied her share; and those sent proved the best of all that were obtained. The limestone formations, the dry, bright atmosphere and luxuriant grasses produce a quality and stamina not met with elsewhere. Breeders are introducing purebred sires—Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires, Suffolks, Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, and Standard Breds, and a wonderful improvement is being made. The wild broncho is fast disappearing, and his place is being taken by a heavy class of horse that makes an excellent farm horse, and the heavier of them find a suitable place on city drays. If a person wants to see good horses it is only necessary to take a look at the heavy draft teams on the streets of any of the towns or cities. These form a sure indication of the character of the horse-flesh of the province. The breeders are well organized and hold an excellent spring horse show at Calgary, which besides bringing out the qualities of the various breeds is likely to develop into a provincial horse exchange. Breeders of purebred stock have been most enterprising, bringing in an excellent class of sires and numerous females as well.

Demand Exceeds Supply.

The supply of draught horses is already below the demand both in the domestic market and that outside the province, especially in British Columbia. The mining camps and lumbering camps afford an opening for heavy draught teams of every class. Horses of sufficient weight will easily sell for sums varying from \$500 to \$700 a team in British Columbia.

The rapid development in agriculture that is taking place all over the province takes more than the surplus stock of the ranges as well as those bred by the small farm holders. Horses for the big wheat ranches have to be imported at the present time.

The market for light horses is a large one which will increase greatly with the growth of the province. Good animals for carriage and coach purposes, and livery hacks bring fancy prices in every town and city.

ALBERTA STOCK COMPARES WITH THE BEST



THE HORSES THAT WORK THE FARM



A CHAMPION SHORTHORN OF ALBERTA

High Standards.

High standards are being set by horse fanciers. The province has already won high honors in competition with the greatest breeders of the world. The champion Hackney at the Pan-American Exhibition and the New York Horse Show in the same year came from the Rawlinson ranch, ten miles east of Calgary, while the champion Hackney stallion and Hackney mare at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, "Saxon" and "Priscilla" were bred and raised in Alberta.

Cattle.

The range cattle breeders are banded together in two associations. One is called the Western Stock Growers' Association, with headquarters at Macleod, and the other the Central Alberta Stock Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Stettler. The breeders of pure-bred cattle have an organization called the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association. This organization holds an annual spring show, bull sale and fat stock show. The bull sale has become a most important event in live stock affairs. The breeders throughout the province have shown great enterprise in importing good animals to place at the heads of their herds as well as in securing choice females as breeding stock. The breeds most largely represented within the province are Shorthorns and Herefords. There are also a few herds of Polled Angus and Galloways. Up to the present time the beef breeds have been most greatly sought after, but with the great development taking place in dairying a change is rapidly taking place, and the dairy breeds are now being introduced. A few excellent herds of Jerseys, Holsteins, and Ayrshires are already to be found, and the numbers of these will increase quickly.

Quite a few animals are now fattened during the winter and sold in the spring. This work is proving profitable and is bound to increase from year to year.

With the increasing population there is a correspondingly greater demand for beef for home consumption, and to meet this demand several quite large abattoirs have been erected. The largest of these are at Calgary and Edmonton. The surplus cattle are exported, some to British Columbia points, the Yukon, and others to Winnipeg and the tops to Great Britain. Prices have been very remunerative.

Sheep.

The close fine herbage of the prairies proves to be excellent sheep feed. Several large flocks are run in various portions of the province and have been giving most handsome returns. One band gave profits of 50, 65 and 80 per cent. respectively for the last three years. The winters are fine for sheep and there is no drawback other than the attacks of coyotes or prairie wolves. These are sometimes troublesome, but a good wolf hound and a little care overcomes this trouble. The government give a liberal bounty on each coyote and wolf killed. Small bands of sheep are springing into existence all over the province.

CONTENTED HERDS



ALBERTA BUTTERMAKERS



A BUNCH OF MONEymAKERS

The market for lambs and mutton is not nearly met by the local supply, consequently prices are always good. The prices for wool have always been fair and recently the larger sheep men have started wool sales for the disposal of their clip. Woollen mills in various parts of the province manufacture a portion of the wool clip.

Hogs, and Bacon

Hogs are away below the demand for the pork and bacon supplies of the province. Yet there is no better place in America for hogs than here. The ease with which rough grains and succulent fodder can be grown makes it possible to raise them at a good profit. It is found that farmers not familiar with western conditions make the mistake of housing their hogs too closely. A straw stack is all that wintering hogs require. It must be borne in mind that straw stacks do not get rain-soaked, pack and rot in this country. They remain bright and dry until the rainy season comes the next year. The native grasses do not afford the best pasturage for swine. But by sowing rye and winter wheat at suitable seasons it is easy to have green succulent food from spring to autumn. Chopped oats or barley will fatten and make splendid pork or bacon of excellent flavor. All breeds have been fairly well represented. Settlers from the States bring in the breeds they have been familiar with, but frequently have to abandon them when a change of sires is necessary owing to the difficulty in securing sires of the lard breeds. The Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth and Chester White are the leading breeds, with possibly the first mentioned as the most popular. The demand for pork products is much in excess of the local supply and large quantities of cured meats are shipped in from Chicago. Packing houses are now established at Edmonton, Strathcona and Calgary. The steady call for hogs by these houses to supply the local demand for cured meats as well as that from the mining camps of British Columbia, should do much to put the market on an excellent basis. In the past the market has been fluctuating, nevertheless those farmers who have steadily continued to raise hogs have made well out of them.

Poultry.

Investigation has shown that the same conditions which make it possible for turkeys and prairie chicken to thrive in a wild state are the very conditions which make poultry raising successful. Alberta has the prairie chicken and the partridge in plenty, therefore if this statement be true, poultry raising should be equally as profitable here as in almost any other place in the world. The clear, dry air makes a splendid climate for poultry. The occasional cold spells are no detriment, as poultry will stand considerable cold, particularly if in the atmosphere there is an absence of moisture and the roosting quarters are warm. Many poultry men have their birds laying all winter even in the lowest temperatures. Not only is the country naturally adapted

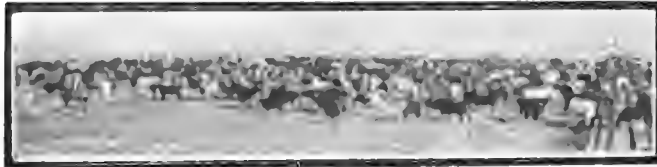
THE RANGE AND THE SHOW RING



PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS AT SPRING SALE OF ALBERTA
CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION



SHEEP RANCH, SOUTHERN ALBERTA



RANGE CATTLE NEAR LETHBRIDGE

to poultry raising, but an almost unlimited market for poultry and eggs lies at our door, large supplies having to be imported to meet the demands of our own province, and the mining districts of the province of British Columbia to the west require large supplies of eggs and poultry. During the winter months eggs never go below forty cents and often are as high as sixty cents. In the summer twenty-five cents is the lowest ever paid.

Dairying.

All the necessities and circumstances essential to the success of dairying are present in the province of Alberta. Abundant nutrient grass, cheap fodder and rough grain, pure water and a growing market. All that is needed is more farmers and more cows. The rapid growth of towns, cities, the supplies required for the coal mining camps, and the railway construction camps make dairying a most profitable branch of farming. The ambition of the average farmer is to grow wheat consequently a good opening awaits dairy farmers who understand their business and endeavor to satisfy the requirements of the trade. Within the province there is a splendid market and butter scarcely ever falls below 25 cents a pound even in summer. In winter 40 cents is commoner for the freshly made article. In recent years a growing butter trade has been opened up with the Yukon and the Orient and great developments are in store in these quarters. Natural conditions, technical education along the highest scientific methods which the Government are pursuing is bound to make Alberta the Denmark or the Wisconsin of western Canada as far as the butter trade is concerned.

State Co-operation.

Private enterprise is supplemented by state co-operation and supervision especially in connection with marketing the butter output.

At the present time there are nearly two dozen creameries working on these lines. An officer of the Government, the Dairy Commissioner, has charge of the work and controls the buttermakers. The Government manufactures the butter, keeps it in cold storage, sells it to the best advantage, and pays the farmer the proceeds less the cost of manufacture and handling. The result of this co-operation has been the building up of an extensive business. The output of all the creameries can be shipped together in one lot because so uniform in quality, color, etc.—the natural sequence where all the buttermakers work under one direction. The result of this system of co-operation has been that the price paid the patrons at the creamery for their butter last year reached 25 cents per pound. The output in 1909 was over 1,000,000 pounds.

Besides the creameries under Government supervision there are a large number of private ones, the majority of which are doing well, and a few cheese factories. Dairying has always played an import-

ant part in the agricultural work of the province and will continue to do so because the summer pasture is excellent. An abundance of feed can be stored for winter and roots of all kinds grow profusely. The plentiful supply of fresh water makes the central portion of the Province an ideal land for dairying and mixed farming. Ten of the Government creameries, and a number of private ones, operate all winter.

Home Made Butter.

Besides the creameries there is a large amount of butter made on the farms, for which there is an unsatisfied market in the towns. There is an opportunity for any skilled dairyman making a choice article to make a good thing as during the winter season good dairy butter retails for forty cents a pound.

In the outlying districts where settlement is sparse the Government sends a travelling dairy to give instructions in the best methods of handling the milk and its products. Throughout the country the cream separator is in general use, and where the settler is unable to purchase one, the cream can be raised in "creamers" as cold water is abundant. The presence of numerous streams and lakes of pure water gives an opportunity of securing a supply of excellent ice.



UP TO THEIR EYES IN GRASS



A COAL MINE NEAR EDMONTON.

WATER AND FUEL SUPPLIES

The water supply is ample for all the needs of settlement. There are numerous rivers, and innumerable creeks and lakes. Thousands of beautiful crystal streams rise in the foothills on the west side of the province and thread their course eastward over the plains to join the larger rivers. In the higher regions these streams generally teem with mountain trout. Otherwise, water is found here as it is in any other country by boring or digging for it. Invariably the water found in Alberta wells is sweet and wholesome. There are no poisonous springs, and horses and cattle have roamed the plains in the early days from one end of the year to the other and have never been known to suffer from a water famine. The concerted opinion of surveyors, travellers and ranchmen is testimony to the fact that not a spring or lake has been found in the province where horses or cattle refuse to drink. Wells sunk to a moderate depth anywhere in the drift which covers the whole country will contain good sweet water. Deep wells which penetrate the underlying cretaceous clay sometimes yield mineral waters which are not so good for general use.

Coal and Wood.

There never can be a fuel famine in Alberta as long as there are miners left to dig coal out of the earth and cars to haul it to the consumers. In hundreds of places it is not necessary to go far down. It can be dug out of the river banks. Almost every river in the province cuts through seams of coal. Alberta is one of the greatest storehouses of coal in the world. Coal beds extend from the plains to the mountains and comprise many grades varying from lignite, bituminous to the best anthracite varieties.

The Department of Mines of Canada has conducted an exhaustive survey into the coal supply of western Canada and the results have been embodied in a report and presented to Parliament. The following statements relating to Alberta coal fields are quoted from this report and represent the latest and most reliable information on the subject:

THE COAL FIELDS OF ALBERTA

The Province of Alberta is liberally supplied with coal areas.

"East of the foothill area, lies a great extent of coal-bearing rocks which are comparatively undisturbed. The coal in this region is well suited for domestic use; and as it is within the settlement belt, where wood is scarce, a demand for it is assured. They extend north from near the International Boundary to near the Peace River, covering an area of at least **10,000 square miles.**"

"Another coal formation occupies the southeastern border of the province, with an area of 5,000 square miles; the seams in this are of more value in the southern portion than farther north or east. The principal mines in this area are to be found near Lethbridge."

Coals of the Formations.

ALBERTA—"The Kootanie coals in Alberta are generally exposed in narrow bands in the mountains. These are here enumerated in order from the south:

"COLEMAN AREA is estimated at 45 square miles, with 50 feet of coal in the section, giving an estimated content of 2,000,000,000 tons.

"BLAIRMORE-FRANK AREA is irregular in shape, and broken by faults and folds; but assuming for it an area of 50 square miles, with an estimated thickness of 30 feet of coal, its total content is estimated at 1,500,000,000 tons.

"LIVINGSTONE AREA lies north of Blairmore, and west of the Livingstone range of mountains. The area containing coal approximates 60 square miles. A maximum estimate of its coal extent is 1,500,000,000 tons.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AREA, lying outside the first range of the Rocky mountains, consists of a narrow band encircling this outlying mountain. It extends from near the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, south to Sheep creek. Its area is estimated at 15 square miles, with a thickness of 15 feet of coal in the section. This would give a probable coal content for the area of 150,000,000 tons.

"CASCADE AREA is a long strip between the ranges, containing workable seams for about 40 miles of its length. It is estimated to contain about 400,000,000 tons of anthracite, and of the softer grades 1,200,000,000 tons.

"PALLISER AREA, on the Panther river, is comparatively small, but with an area perhaps of 6 square miles has, possibly, a coal content of 20,000,000 tons.

"COSTIGAN AREA lies east of Palliser, and is estimated in 12 square miles to possibly contain 60,000,000 tons—mostly bituminous coal.

"BIGHORN AREA, between the Saskatchewan and Brazeau rivers, is estimated at 60 square miles, with a content of at least 1,400,000,000 tons.

"Belly River Formation—Area and Coal Content.

"BELLY RIVER FORMATION: AREA AND COAL CONTENT. The coal that belongs to this horizon, grade generally between lignite and bituminous, and are found over an enormous area. Roughly measured on the map, this area is about 25,000 square miles. An estimate on this basis would, however, be very misleading; since portions are known to be either unproductive, or to contain only small seams of inferior coal; 5,000 square miles might be assumed as being reasonably valuable. Four feet of coal underlying this area would furnish 13,000,000,000 tons. Most of the productive value is in Alberta. The amounts contained in the two provinces, respectively, may be estimated at 10,000,000,000 for Alberta; and 3,000,000,000 for Saskatchewan.

"THE EDMONTON FORMATION: AREA IN ALBERTA. The coals of this formation are generally lignites; but in the foothills grade up to

bituminous. The foothill areas, though but narrow bands, have a length of about 400 miles, and thus may have an exposed area of possible 2,000 square miles. This has been estimated to have possible 11,000,000,000 tons as a total content.

"The eastern outcrop produces lignites that, in some places are almost lignite coals. The area is enormous, and only that portion between the Bow river and Edmonton is included in the estimate. This embraces a surface of 10,800 square miles, which is estimated to have 6 feet of coal below it -at a workable depth. Deduced from these premises the possible content would be 60,000,000,000 tons.

"The total for the formation is therefore an area of 12,800 square miles, and a coal content of 71,000,000,000 tons."

BILLIONS OF TONS. Estimate of Total Content.

	Square miles	Million tons	Kind of Coal
Coleman area	45	2,000	Bituminous.
Blairmore-Frank..	50	1,500	"
Livingstone	60	1,500	"
Moose Mountain	15	250	"
Cascade	40	1,200	Bituminous and Anthracitic.
Cascade		400	Anthracite.
Palliser	6	20	Bituminous.
Costigan	12	60	"
Bighorn	60	1,400	"
Belly River area	3,500	10,000	Lignitic and Lignite.
Foothills	2,000	11,000	Coal and Lignite.
Edmonton formation...	10,800	60,000	Lignite.
	16,588	89,330	

CHEAP COAL FOR FARMERS.

The government has made a timely and wise provision to secure cheap fuel for the farmers. By a clause in the Dominion Lands Act all coal leases contain a provision whereby settlers may secure their coal at the mine for \$1.75 a ton. No monopoly can bleed the farmer here.

Timber.

In addition to coal there is a good supply of wood in many parts of the province which is taken advantage of in many ways by the far-

mers and settlers. The eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains are well covered with timber of sufficient size for commercial purposes. This timber follows the streams and valleys out from the mountains. In the park country, which covers the most of the central and northern portions of the province, considerable timber is found fit for commercial purposes; and numerous sawmills exist, principally on the streams and rivers. The logs are floated down these streams from the timber limits and are held in booms at the various mills. The lumber from these mills, together with the product of the British Columbia mills, which can be obtained at well stocked yards in every town, puts lumber within easy reach of every settler. Trees of the following varieties are found: Poplar, aspen, birch, elm, cottonwood, willow, maple, ash, spruce and pine.

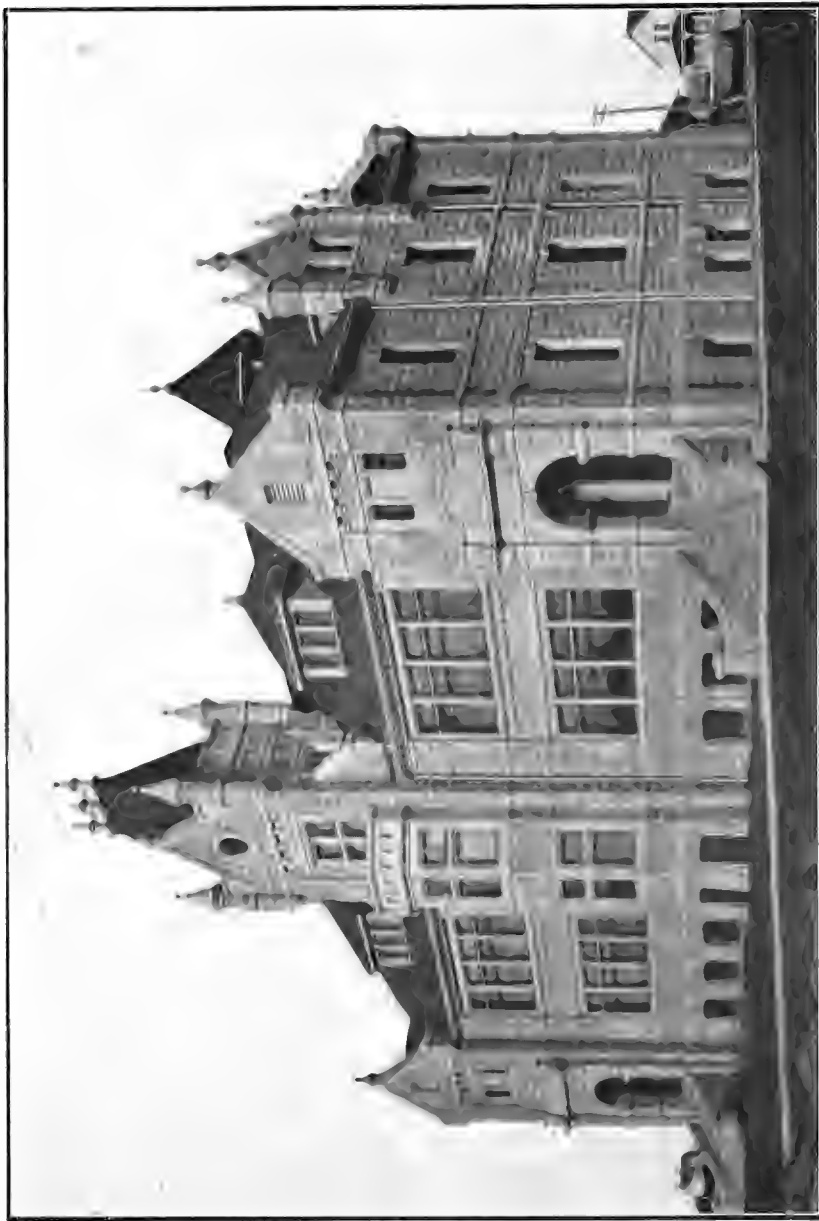
Settler's Privileges.

The homesteader is allowed to cut a certain amount of lumber from Government land for building purposes. Spruce, poplar, birch, pine and fir are the different woods cut for commercial purposes. In the park country there is ample timber of sufficient size for the construction of log buildings, and in many districts miles and miles of rail fencing are to be found. There is also an abundance of wood for fuel in the same districts. These conditions make it very easy for the homesteader to get started. On the open prairie trees grow very readily and the Dominion Government have established a large nursery for the propagation of trees, which are given to settlers free provided they comply with certain conditions regarding cultivating and caring for them. In this way wind-breaks around farm buildings are springing up rapidly, and it will not be long before the open prairie will be converted into a park country. Once the trees become established and fires are prevented from touching them the growth is simply wonderful.



A LIVELY BARNYARD SCENE

TYPE OF CITY SCHOOLS



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, CALGARY

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES

The intending settler should remember that in coming to Alberta he is coming to a land of settled and progressive government. He is sacrificing very few of the advantages of older communities. Excellent schools are provided for primary, secondary and university education. Roads and bridges are being supplied as fast as workmen and money can be found. Splendid laws combining justice with the widest measure of individual liberty secure absolute protection for civil and property rights.

Good Schools.

The province has an excellent system of education, and liberal aid is given by the state towards securing the highest advantages in keeping up the standards of work and the professional qualification of teachers. School districts are established by the government on application of the ratepayers as soon as there are eight children in a school section. The work in the public schools is divided into eight standards. The three upper standards are devoted to the work ordinarily carried on in the High schools of the eastern provinces of Canada and the same as carried on in the upper standards of the state schools of the United States.

School districts are organized by the government, but are controlled and maintained by the ratepayers. In addition to the local rates levied by each district the government grants aid based upon school attendance, number of days school is kept open in the year, the grade of teacher employed and upon the character of the work as reported upon by the state school inspector. The government grants to the public schools constitute 66 per cent. of their maintenance. In this respect Alberta leads the Dominion. In 1908 these grants were \$5.84 per head of the school population compared with \$2.00, the average of the two best provinces of Eastern Canada.

Expansion in Education

Since the province was organized four years ago a wonderful expansion in educational work has taken place. 703 new school districts have been established while the school population has increased from 24,000 to 45,000. There has been a great increase in the number of centres at which students are prepared for higher educational work in the upper standards and in the university. In 1906 there were only six state school inspectors compared with thirteen at the present time.

Two years ago the Provincial Normal School was opened at Calgary for the training of Alberta teachers. The staff comprises five experts with a model practice school department and an equipment and architectural beauty is the finest teachers' training institution in Canada. No province in the Dominion has better teachers.



BETCHTON PUBLIC SCHOOL—A RURAL TYPE

It draws the best teachers from the older provinces of Canada, and has the highest percentage of first class certificated teachers and university graduates in the profession of any province in Canada.

University of Alberta.

The University of Alberta opened its doors in October, 1908, and since that time has made rapid and satisfactory growth. At present there are 120 students proceeding to degrees in Arts and Applied Science. It has a staff of ten professors and a splendid building is in course of erection on the campus which in points of architectural excellence and utility will equal those of the oldest and richest universities on the continent.

Roads, Bridges and Telephones.

Good roads are indispensable to the progress of agriculture. Every settler and farmer is intensely interested in good roads which raises the value and increases the profit of everything he produces. Ever

since the province was organized four years ago the government have spent the largest sums of public money upon roads and bridges and have vastly improved the means of local transportation. During that time nearly \$5,000,000 have been spent in public improvements. During the last four years 1,300 bridges have been built and repaired.

Telephones.

Alberta was the first province in Canada to own and operate its own telephone system. When the province was organized in 1905 the telephones were controlled by a private corporation. The rates were high and the service unsatisfactory. As soon as it was practicable the new government began to build its own trunk lines, rural lines for farmers, and town exchanges. This action was such a blow to monopoly of the private corporation that the government was finally able to purchase the corporation lines at a reasonable price, and now the province owns and operates its own telephones at cost and in the interests of the people.



CONTENT PUBLIC SCHOOL—A RURAL TYPE

THE CHURCH FOLLOWS THE PEOPLE



There are now in operation in Alberta 2,172 miles of long distance lines, 1,724 miles of rural lines, 150 toll stations and 70 exchanges giving service to over 10,000 subscribers.

Railways.

Alberta has at the present time over 1,800 miles of railway in operation. Three transcontinental lines traverse the province from east to west. There are in reality five transcontinentals in the province. The Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific railways have lines that cross the province covering at Edmonton, the provincial capital and spreading out over the rich country west before they meet again at the Yellow Head Pass in the Rocky Mountains on their way to the Pacific Ocean. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes some distance south of the middle line of the province through Calgary and reaches the Pacific Ocean by the Kicking Horse Pass. In the extreme south another line of the Canadian Pacific passes through Lethbridge and reaches the coast by the Crow's Nest Pass. In addition to these main arteries of commerce numerous branch lines have been built and many more are under construction.

What the Government is doing for Railways

Recognizing the vital importance of railways in promoting development the provincial government is carrying out an energetic and forward policy regarding railways. In a short time the remotest town and the most isolated homesteader will be certain of railway transportation and a market.

No Land Grants to Railways

No land grants are given to the railway companies by either the federal or the provincial governments. The land is reserved absolutely for the settler. In the session of 1909 the Alberta legislature decided to promote railway construction within the province by a government guarantee of bonds. In this way railways are being built without a cent of additional taxation or financial burdens being placed upon the people.

The following is the location and mileage of the railways which the government has guaranteed to be completed during 1910:

Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is going to build the following extensions:

1. A line from the first station west of the bridge under construction near Lethbridge to the Little Bow River.
2. A line from some station east of Calgary to Ghost Pine Creek.
3. A line from Castor eastward for 35 miles
4. They propose also to build a line south of their main line, an extension of their Estevan branch 400 miles in the direction of Leth-

HIGHWAY BRIDGES



TYPICAL SMALL IRON BRIDGE USED IN ALBERTA



TYPICAL LARGE STEEL BRIDGE USED IN ALBERTA

bridge, 25 miles of which line was built in the Province of Saskatchewan last year.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

Lines which the Grand Trunk Pacific proposes to construct and the lines to which the province gives a guarantee:

1. A line from a point on the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between the 111th and 113th degrees of longitude, to Calgary and thence to the southern boundary of the province at or near Coutts.

2. A line from a point on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch line between Calgary and Lethbridge, and such point being in a north-easterly direction from Macleod; thence to or near Macleod. They are obliged to construct at least 50 miles of this the present year, and complete the balance and have all in operation by the 31st of December, 1911—the date for the completion of their main line.

Canadian Northern Railway.

The lines which the Canadian Northern Railway are guaranteed to build are:

1. A line from a point on the Canadian Northern Railway at or near Vermilion in the Province of Alberta in a north-westerly direction to or near Whitford Lake, a distance of about 40 miles.

2. A line from a point between Morinville and the north boundary of township 61 on the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway, in an easterly direction, a distance of 40 miles.

3. A line from a point at or near Strathecona, in a generally southerly direction, via Calgary, to the confluence of the Little Bow and Belly Rivers, thence in a south-westerly direction to a point at or near Lethbridge (with a branch line from a point near Bittern Lake, in a north-easterly direction, to, at or near Vegreville, a distance of about 50 miles).

Also a branch line from near the crossing of the Little Bow River, southerly via Macleod, to the southern boundary of the province, a distance of about 110 miles. Also a branch line from a point on the last mentioned branch line between Macleod and the point where the said last mentioned branch line crosses the Belly River, in a general westerly direction, to the western boundary of the province, a distance of about 65 miles. Also a branch line from a point between Cardston and the southern boundary of the province, on one of the branch lines hereinbefore mentioned, in a general westerly direction to the western boundary of the province, a distance of about 35 miles.

4. A line from a point at or near Content, westerly through Red Deer, a distance of 60 miles.

5. A line from Calgary to Banff Park.

6. A line from, at or near Edmonton, in a north-westerly direction towards Peace River, a distance of about 50 miles.

7. From a point at or near Morinville on the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway, thence northerly a distance of about 65 miles to Athabaska Landing.

At least 125 miles of the Canadian Northern are to be completed and operated this year and the remainder to be finished and open for traffic by December 31st, 1911.

1886 miles of Branch Lines.

By the policy given in detail above the railway facilities of the province will be doubled in the next two years. The government guarantees provide for the extension of 1,886 miles of branch lines serving as feeders to the territory already supplied by trunk lines opening the country to the growing markets east and west.

Trunk Line to Fertile North Land

The hinterland of Alberta is rich in minerals and in order to tap these sources of wealth the government has guaranteed the bonds of a trunk line running 350 miles north of Edmonton to be completed in three years. When this road is completed and the country is prospected another Klondike rush is not unlikely.

Hudson's Bay Railway.

The Federal government is keenly interested in the transportation problem of Alberta, and is committed to the construction of a railway line from the Alberta systems to the Hudson's Bay. This project, providing a new and shorter freight route to the European markets and, according to a statement made in the House of Commons by the Minister of Railways, will save 5 cents per bushel on all wheat shipped by this line. The appropriations for the construction of the road have been voted by the Dominion Parliament.

At present most of the grain grown in Alberta goes east by way of Winnipeg and the Great Lakes ports. The Canadian Pacific Railway are now giving a rate to Vancouver which makes it possible to ship wheat and other grain from the Pacific coast via Cape Horn or the Isthmus of Panama by train to the Old Country markets. Several shipments have been made this way and are believed to be but the forerunners of an extensive grain trade. Large mills are in operation at Calgary and Edmonton for grading wheat.

Competition Secured.

From what has been said concerning railways and freight routes the intending settlers may conclude that the problem of competition and rates and freight facilities is practically solved for Alberta. The Alberta farmer has now three great railway corporations competing for his products, and two routes via, waterways. Soon he will have three routes, and will be placed as advantageously to his markets as any of his competitors the world over.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

FARM LAND AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

All land in Alberta belonged originally to the Crown. The policy of settling the lands by granting them to actual settlers in lots of 160 acres was adopted many years ago.

When railway construction was undertaken in Western Canada a large grant of land amounting to 25 million acres was made to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the pioneer railway of the west. From time to time the Government assisted other railway companies by giving them land subsidies as the country through which their lines were projected was at that time unable to afford immediate revenue to the transportation companies. In this manner the railway companies gained control of large tracts of land which they are selling now to settlers at reasonable prices and on exceedingly advantageous terms.

At the time the Hudson's Bay Co. surrendered their feudal charter in 1869 they reserved twenty per cent. of the land of which they have still a considerable portion which the corporation sells to the settler.

Millions of Acres of Crown Lands left for the Actual Settler.

Although a considerable quantity of public lands has been disposed of to railways and settlers there is plenty of free land left in Alberta. The new railways under construction in the province at the present time will open up more choice agricultural land than is available in any other part of the American Continent. Homesteading is no longer the difficult experience it was a few years ago. It is the last opportunity left to the man of small capital, or the man of large family to become an independent landowner, and obtain a farm for his sons.

Homestead Regulations.

Below is given a plan of a township with the land reserved for school purposes, and the Hudson's Bay Co. together with an abstract of the land regulations approved by the Department of the Interior of Canada; also freight regulations that settlers should know:

The Following is a Plan of a Township.

NORTH					
	31	32	33	34	35
	30	School 29 Lands	28	27	26
	19	20	21	22	23
	18	17	16	15	14
	7	8	9	10	School 11 Lands
	6	5	4	3	2
					NW NE 1 SW SE
SOUTH					

Each township contains 36 sections.

A section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square, each quarter section contains 160 acres.

Section Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson Bay Company's Land for sale Sections No. 8 and 26.

Any quarter-section vacant and available of Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, and who is British subject, or declares intention to become a British subject, on payment of an entry fee of ten dollars.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent on her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Entry must be made in person, either at the land office for the District or at the office of a Sub-Agent authorized to transact business in the District, except in the case of a person who may make entry for a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized by the prescribed form which may be had from your nearest Government Agent.

A homesteader may perform residence duties by living in habitable house on homestead for six months in each of three years.

A homesteader may perform the required six months' residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), or son, daughter, brother or sister, of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by them, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by them in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother). The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine mile in direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement.

A homesteader performing residence duties while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself, must so notify Agent for District and keep him informed as to his post office address. Otherwise his entry is liable to be cancelled.

Six months' time is allowed after entry before beginning residence.

A homesteader residing on homestead is required to break 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are performed under regulations permitting residence in vicinity, 50 acres must be broken (of which 30 must be cropped).

Application for patent may, on completion of duties, be made by homesteader before an Agent or Homestead Inspector, or before a Sub-Agent for District.

Pre-emption Privileges.

In a district of Southern and Central Alberta, an additional quarter-section may be pre-empted by a person who has secured a homestead but who has not previously obtained a pre-emption under any Dominion Lands Act. The pre-empted land must adjoin the homestead or be separated therefrom by only a road allowance. Entry fee \$10.

DUTIES.—1. Residence of 6 months in each of 6 years on either homestead or pre-emption. 2. Erection of habitable house on either homestead or pre-emption. 3. Cultivation of 80 acres of homestead or pre-emption or both. Payment for pre-emption \$3.00 per acre as follows: One-third purchase money at end of three years from date of entry; balance in five equal annual instalments with interest at five per cent.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion land office or Department of Interior, Ottawa, Canada, information as to lands open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion lands office in Alberta information as to the lands that are open for entry in that district, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Immigration, Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; the Publicity Commissioner of Alberta. The Dominion lands agents can furnish information only regarding land in their respective districts.

For disposal of the public lands by free-grant the Dominion has established the following agencies, at which all the business in relation to lands within the district of each must be transacted:

DISTRICT	AGENT	ADDRESS
Edmonton	K. W. MacKenzie	Edmonton.
Calgary	J. R. Sutherland	Calgary.
Lethbridge	J. W. Stafford	Lethbridge.
Red Deer	R. H. Cottingham	Red Deer.

Canadian Government Immigration Agents.

Intending settlers will receive full information regarding any part of the province from any of the Canadian Government Immigration agents a list of whom is added:

United States.

M. V. McInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.
 C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Michigan.
 Jas. N. Grieve, Spokane, Washington.
 Geo. A. Hall, 2nd floor, 180 3rd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 J. M. MacLachlan, Box 578, Watertown, South Dakota.
 E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 W. V. Bennett, 220 17th Street room 4, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.
 Chas. Pilling, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
 H. M. Williams, 413 Gardner Building, Toledo, Ohio.
 C. J. Broughton, room 412 Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Benj. Davies, room 6 Dunn Block, Great Falls, Montana.
 W. H. Rogers, 316 Traction, Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 Thos. Hetherington, room 202, 53 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
 Thos. Duncan, room 30, Syracuse Savings Bank Building, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Geo. Aird, 2nd floor, 210 House Building, Pittsburg, Penn.
 Elzear Gingras, 17 Customs House Street, Providence, Rhode Island.
 J. B. Carbonneau, Jr., Biddeford, Maine
 J. S. Crawford, 125 West 9th Street, Kansas City, Missouri

England.

J. Obed Smith, Assistant Supt. of Immigration, 11-12 Charing
Cross, London, S.W.
A. F. Jury, Old Castle Buildings, Presson's Row, Liverpool.
H. G. Mitchell, 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham.
Alex. McOmar, 81 Queen Street, Exeter.
L. Burnett, 16 Parliament Street, York.

Scotland.

Malcolm McIntyre, 35-37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.
John McLennan, 26 Guild Street, Aberdeen

Ireland.

John Webster, 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast.
Edward O'Kelly, 44 Dawson Street, Dublin.

ALBERTA PUBLICITY BUREAU

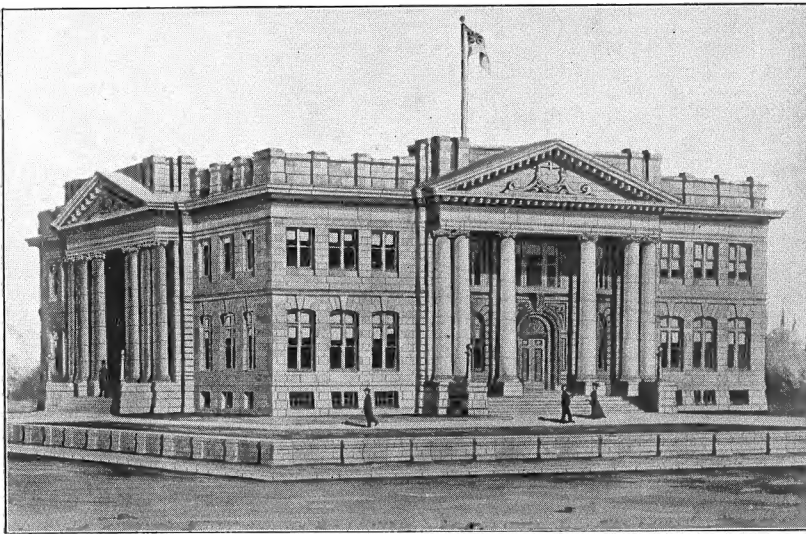
The Department of Agriculture of Alberta maintains a Publicity Bureau for the purpose of issuing free information to any person desiring to know the resources and opportunities of the province. The latest crop bulletins, statistical reports will be sent to any one inquiring for them. Maps of the province will be distributed upon request.

Address all inquiries to—

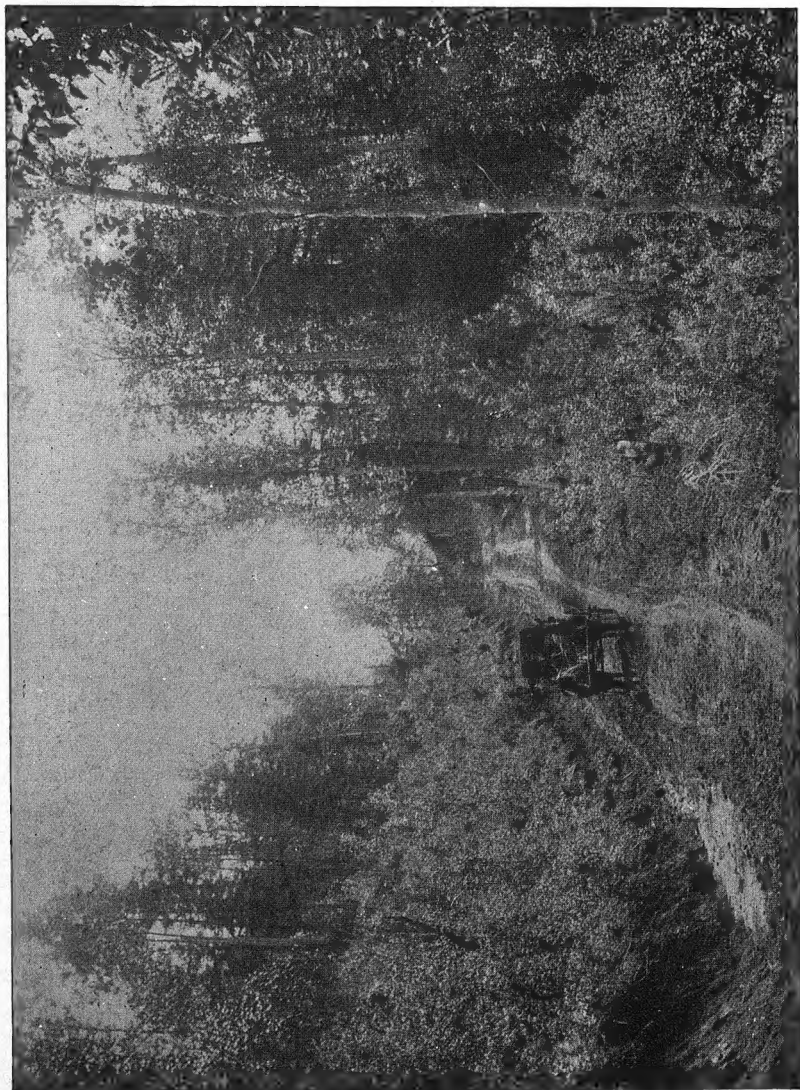
PUBLICITY COMMISSIONER,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.



COURT HOUSE, EDMONTON



A PICTURESQUE DRIVE

